Elliptic Curves over Real Quadratic Fields are Modular

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Motivation

Conjecture

Let E be an elliptic curve over a totally real field K. Then E is modular in the following sense: there is a Hilbert eigenform $\mathfrak{f}$ of parallel weight 2 over K such that $\mathrm{L}(E, s) = \mathrm{L}(\mathfrak{f}, s)$.

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All elliptic curves over $\mathbb{Q}$ are modular.

Theorem (Jarvis and Manoharmayum 2004)

Semistable elliptic curves over $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{17})$ are modular.

Prove Your Own Modularity Theorem

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the representation giving the action of G_K on the p-torsion of E.

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We say $\overline{\rho}_{E,p}$ is **modular** if there exists a Hilbert cuspidal eigenform $\mathfrak{f}$ over K of parallel weight 2, and a place $\varpi \mid p$ of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ such that

$$\overline{\rho}_{E,p}^{ss} \sim \overline{\rho}_{\mathfrak{f},\varpi}^{ss}.$$

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Fact

E modular $\implies$ $\overline{\rho}_{E,p}$ modular. (Modularity lifting is reversing the arrow.)

Breuil and Diamond (2013)—a modularity lifting theorem

Théorème 3.2.2. — *Supposons* $p > 2$, $\overline{\rho} : \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/F) \to \mathrm{GL}_2(k_E)$ *modulaire,* $\overline{\rho}|_{\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/F(\sqrt[p]{1}))}$ *irréductible et, si* $p = 5$*, l'image de* $\overline{\rho}(\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/F(\sqrt[p]{1})))$ *dans* $\mathrm{PGL}_2(k_E)$ *non isomorphe à* $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{F}_5)$*. Soit* $\psi : \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/F) \to E^\times$ *un caractère qui relève* $\det \overline{\rho}$ *et tel que* $\psi\varepsilon^{-1}$ *est d'ordre fini,* T *un sous-ensemble de l'ensemble des places de* F *divisant* p *et* S *un ensemble fini de places finies de* F *contenant les places divisant* p *et les places où* $\overline{\rho}$ *ou* ψ *sont ramifiés. Pour chaque* $v \in S$*, soit* $[r_v, N_v]$ *un type de Weil-Deligne en* v *et pour chaque* $v \in T \cup \{v \nmid p, N_v \neq 0\}$*, soit* $\overline{\mu}_v : \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{F_v}/F_v) \to k_E^\times$ *un caractère. Supposons que, pour chaque* $v \in S$*,* $\overline{\rho}|_{\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{F_v}/F_v)}$ *admet un relevé* $\rho_v : \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{F_v}/F_v) \to \mathrm{GL}_2(E)$ *tel que :*

(i) *si* $v|p$ *alors* ρ_v *est potentiellement semi-stable de poids de Hodge-Tate* $(0, 1)$ *pour tout* $F_v \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$

(ii) *si* $v|p$ *alors* ρ_v *est potentiellement ordinaire si et seulement si* $v \in T$

(iii) ρ_v *est de type de Weil-Deligne* $[r_v, N_v]$ $(v \in S)$

(iv) *si* $v \in T \cup \{v \nmid p, N_v \neq 0\}$ *alors* ρ_v *a une sous-représentation* σ_v *de dimension* 1 *telle que* σ_v *relève* $\overline{\mu}_v\omega$ *et* $\sigma_v\varepsilon^{-1}|_{I_v}$ *est d'ordre fini*

(v) $\det \rho_v|_{I_v} = \psi|_{I_v}$ $(v \in S)$.

Alors, quitte à agrandir E*,* $\overline{\rho}$ *possède un relevé* $\rho : \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/F) \to \mathrm{GL}_2(E)$ *continu non ramifié en dehors de* S *et tel que :*

(i) *si* $v|p$ *alors* $\rho|_{\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{F_v}/F_v)}$ *est potentiellement semi-stable de poids de Hodge-Tate* $(0, 1)$ *pour tout* $F_v \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$

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(v) $\det \rho = \psi$.

De plus, un tel relevé ρ *de* $\overline{\rho}$ *provient d'une forme modulaire de Hilbert de poids* $(2, 2, \cdots, 2)$.

Modularity Lifting

Theorem (Kisin, Barnet-Lamb–Gee–Geraghty, Breuil–Diamond)

Let $p \geq 3$. Write $\overline{\rho} = \overline{\rho}_{E,p}$. Suppose

(i) *$\overline{\rho}$ is modular,*

(ii) *$\overline{\rho}(G_K) \cap \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is absolutely irreducible.* (*"Big Image Condition"*)

Then E is modular.

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Suppose $\overline{\rho}_{E,3}$ is irreducible. Then $\overline{\rho}_{E,3}$ is modular.

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Suppose $\overline{\rho}_{E,3}$ is irreducible. Then $\overline{\rho}_{E,3}$ is modular.

Corollary

If E satisfies the Big Image Condition mod 3 then E is modular.

Subgroups of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_p)$

Theorem (Dickson)

Let $p \geq 3$ be a prime. Let H be a subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_p)$. Then

(i) *either $H \supseteq \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{F}_p)$,*

(ii) *or $H/\mathrm{scalars} \cong A_4$, S_4, A_5,*

(iii) *or H is contained in the Borel subgroup*

$$B(p) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \right\},$$

(iv) *or H is contained in the normalizer of a split Cartan subgroup*

$$C_s^+(p) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\},$$

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The maps $X_0(3) \to X(1)$, $X_{\mathrm{ns}}(3) \to X(1)$ and $X_{\mathrm{s}}(3) \to X(1)$ are given by

$$t \mapsto \frac{(t+27)(t+243)^3}{t^3}, \qquad t \mapsto t^3, \qquad t \mapsto \frac{(t-9)^3(t+3)^3}{t^3}.$$

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Let j be the j-invariant of E. If, for all $t \in K$,

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Conclusion

There are infinitely many j-invariants $\in K$ for which we cannot yet lift modularity of $\overline{\rho}_{E,3}$.

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To make this work, need ‘lots’ of K-points on $X_E(p)$.

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If E satisfies the Big Image Condition mod 3 or mod 5 then E is modular.

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Fact

If E violates the Big Image Condition mod 3 and mod 5, then E gives rise to a K-point on one of the curves

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Problem: $X_0(3) \times_{X(1)} X_0(5) \cong X_0(15)$ has genus 1, and $X_0(15)(K)$ could be infinite. So there might still be infinitely many non-modular $j \in K$.

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Let E be an elliptic curve over a totally real field K. Suppose

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- $X = X_E(7)$ is a plane quartic curve defined over K.
- X is a twist of the Klein quartic:

$$X(7) \ : \ x^3y + y^3z + z^3x = 0.$$

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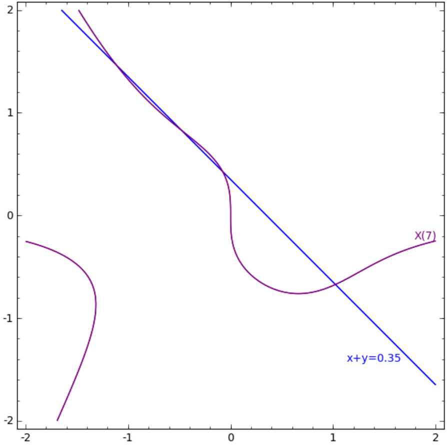

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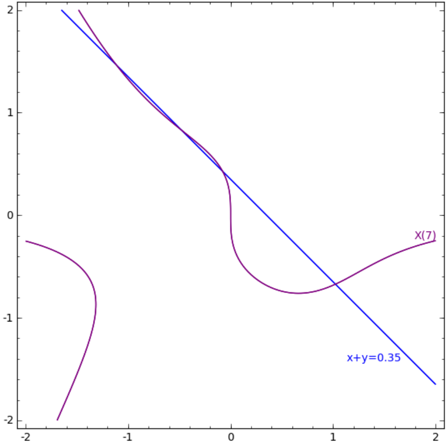

Answer: Yes! For each $\sigma : K \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, there is some non-empty open $U_\sigma \subset \check{\mathbb{P}}^2(K_\sigma)$ so that if $\ell \in \check{\mathbb{P}}^2(K) \cap \prod_\sigma U_\sigma$ then $\ell \cdot X$ defines a totally real extension.

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If E violates the Big Image Condition mod 3 and mod 5 and mod 7, then E gives rise to a K-point on one of the curves

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Theorem (Calegari, Freitas–Le Hung–S.)

There are at most finitely many j-invariants of elliptic curves over K that are non-modular.

Modularity Continued

To prove modularity for all real quadratic fields, it is enough to compute all the non-cuspidal real quadratic points on

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A much finer analysis shows that it enough to do this for the following seven modular curves:

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- $X(\mathrm{s3}, \mathrm{b5}, \mathrm{d7})$ (genus 153);
- $X(\mathrm{b3}, \mathrm{b5}, \mathrm{e7})$ (genus 73);
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b=borel.

s=normalizer of split Cartan.

$\mathrm{d}7$ has image $\cong D_3$ in $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_7)$.

$\mathrm{e}7$ has image $\cong D_4$ in $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_7)$.

$X(\mathrm{b}5, \mathrm{b}7) = X_0(35)$

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If P is a quadratic point on $X_0(35)$, then

$$[P + P^\sigma - \infty_+ - \infty_-] \in J_0(35)(\mathbb{Q}).$$

Lemma

All quadratic points on $X_0(35)$ have the form

$$P = (x, \pm\sqrt{f(x)}), \qquad f(x) = (x^2 + x - 1)(x^6 - 5x^5 - 9x^3 - 5x - 1)$$

with $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ (except for $\left(\frac{-1\pm\sqrt{5}}{2}, 0\right)$).

Modular Interpretation of Real Quadratic P

$$P = \left(x, \sqrt{f(x)}\right) = (E, C), \qquad x \in \mathbb{Q}, \qquad K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{f(x)})$$

where E/K is an elliptic curve and C is a cyclic subgroup of order 35.

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Conclusion: E^σ is isogenous to E. Therefore E is a $\mathbb{Q}$-curve. Therefore, E is modular (by Ribet and Khare–Wintenberger).
Moral: If you want to prove modularity of quadratic points on a modular curve X, use Mordell–Weil information (over $\mathbb{Q}$) to prove that Galois conjugation is a geometric involution on X.

A Big Example

Let $X = X(\mathrm{s}3, \mathrm{b}5, \mathrm{d}7)$ (genus 153).

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$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & X & & \\
 & \swarrow^{\pi_1} & & \searrow^{\pi_2} & \\
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 & \searrow_{j} & & \swarrow_{j} & \\
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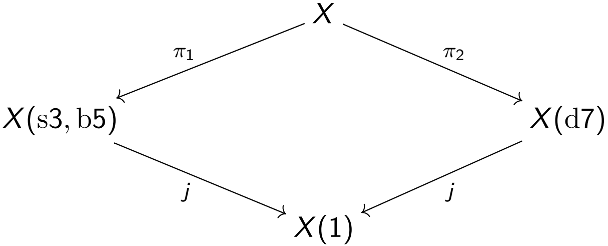

Representing points on X: Roughly speaking, if $\mathbb{F}$ is a field, then $P \in X(\mathbb{F})$ is a pair (P_1, P_2) where $P_1 \in X(\mathrm{s3}, \mathrm{b5})(\mathbb{F})$ and $P_2 \in X(\mathrm{d7})(\mathbb{F})$ with $j(P_1) = j(P_2)$. (Can be made precise.)

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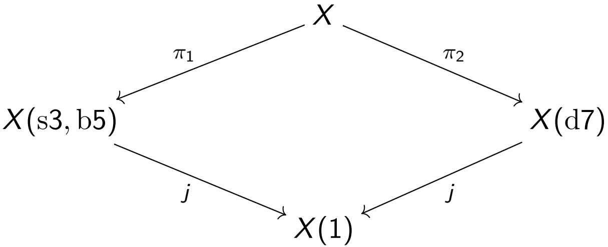

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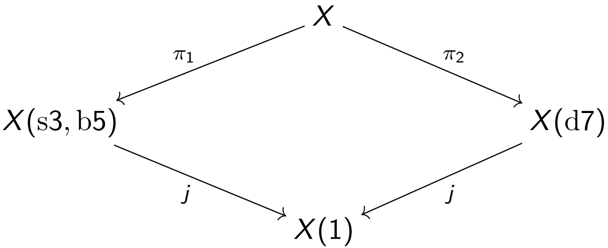

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Moreover, $\quad X(\mathrm{s3}, \mathrm{b5})(\mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, \qquad X(\mathrm{d7})(\mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}.$

$P \in X(K)$

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Objective: Show that this is true for all $P \in X(K)$ for all quadratic K.

The Mordell–Weil Sieve

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X^{(2)}(\mathbb{Q}) & \xrightarrow[\alpha]{} & X(\mathrm{s}7,\mathrm{b}5)(\mathbb{Q}) \times X(\mathrm{d}7)(\mathbb{Q}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ X^{(2)}(\mathbb{F}_p) & \xrightarrow[\beta_p]{} & X(\mathrm{s}7,\mathrm{b}5)(\mathbb{F}_p) \times X(\mathrm{d}7)(\mathbb{F}_p) \end{array}$$

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Note $\pi_2(P) + \pi_2(P)^\sigma = \mathcal{O}$.

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Thank You!